No. 11251—*R. F.* 139-96, *dated* 30*th May* 1898.

Mr. B. G. Krishnaiengar, Deputy Commissioner, Hassan district, having availed himself of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 10413—R. F. 139-96, dated 28th April 1898, on the forenoon of 16th May 1898 and returned to duty on the forenoon of 18th May 1898, the unexpired portion of the leave, *viz.*, two days, is hereby cancelled.

No. 11265—*R.* 3785, *dated* 30*th May* 1898.

Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, delivered over, and Mr. H. Ramanujaiengar, Sub-Division Officer, French Rocks, received charge of the Mysore District and Treasury on the afternoon of the 18th May 1898.

No. 11270—R. 3789, *dated* 30*th May* 1898.

Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. M. Narain Rao, Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur district, is granted casual leave of absence for five days, with effect from the 2nd June 1898.

2. The Senior Assistant Commissioner at head-quarters will, in addition to his own duties be in charge of the current duties of the district during the absence of Mr. M. Narain Rao on leave or until further orders.

The petition box kept at the Dewan's Office, Bangalore, will be cleared at 12 noon every day by the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Departments, and, in his absence from Bangalore, by the Under-Secretary.

By Order,

C. SREENIVASIENGAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

GEOLOGICAL.

No. 379—*G.* 1897-98, *dated* 26*th May* 1898.

Dr. John W. Evans, D. SC., L. L. B., F. G. S., State Geologist, Chief Inspector of Mines and Secretary to Government in the Geological Department, having availed himself of the privilege leave sanctioned in Government Notification No. 273 G.—1897-98, dated 1st March 1898, on the afternoon of the 9th March 1898, and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 22nd May 1898, the unexpired portion of his leave, *viz.*, three days, is hereby cancelled.

By Order,

JOHN W. EVANS,
Secy. to Govt., Geol. Dept.

No. 277—*M.*, *dated* 16*th May* 1898.

The Draft Rules under the Mysore Explosives Regulation, 1888, which are set out in the Schedule hereto, are published for general information, as required by Section 15 of that Regulation, and will be taken into consideration on and after the 15th of June 1898.

2. Objections and suggestions with respect to the Draft Rules received before that date will be duly considered.

3. For the purpose of Section 3, Clause I, of the said Regulation, all substances falling under any of the classes defined in Rule 1 of the Draft Rules, set out in the Schedule hereto, are hereby declared to be explosives.

By Order,

W. F. SMEETH,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Geol. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4, 5 and 6 of the Mysore Explosives Regulation 1888, Her Highness the Maharani-Regent is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the manufacture, possession, sale and transport of explosives in the Territories of Mysore.

PRELIMINARY.

1. For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows, namely:—

Class 1	...	... Gunpowder.
Class 2	...	... Nitrate-mixture.
Class 3	...	... Nitro-compound.
Class 4	...	... Chlorate-mixture.
Class 5	...	... Fulminate.
Class 6	...	... Ammunition.
Class 7	...	... Firework.

And when an explosive falls within the description of more than one class, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of the classes within the description of which it falls.

Class 1.—Gunpowder Class.

The term "gunpowder" means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so called.

Class 2.—Nitrate-mixture Class.

The term "nitrate-mixture" means any preparation, other than gunpowder ordinarily so called, formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

The nitrate-mixture class comprises such explosives as—

Fortis explosive,	Pyrolithe,
Poudre saxifragine,	Safety blasting powder,
Pudrolithe,	

and any preparation coming within the above definition.

Class 3.—Nitro-compound Class.

The term "nitro-compound" means any chemical compound possessed of explosive properties, or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid) or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mixed or combined with other substances or not.

The nitro-compound class has two divisions:—

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Amberite No. 1,	Gelatine dynamite,
Ballistite,	Gelignite,
Blasting gelatine,	Glyoxiline,
Camphorated gelatine,	Lithofracteur,
Carbonite,	Methylic nitrate,
Cordite,	Nitro-glycerine,
Dualine,	Stonite,
Dynamite,	

and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists either wholly or partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Amberite No. 2,	Picrates,
Ammonite,	Picric acid (except in solution in water),
Bellite,	Picric powder,
Cotton gunpowder,	Roburite,
E. C. Powder,	Sawdust and Gun-cotton powder,
Gun-cotton, ordinarily so called,	Schultz's powder,
Gun-paper,	Tonite (or cotton powder),
Nitrated gun-cotton,	Xyloidine,
Nitro-mannite,	

and any nitro-compound as before defined, which is not comprised in the first division.

Class 4.—Chlorate-mixture Class.

The term "chlorate-mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate.

The chlorate-mixture class has two divisions :—

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Brain's blasting powder,	Horsley's blasting powder,

and any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Chlorated gun-cotton,
Erhardt's powder,
Hochstadter's blasting charges,
Horsley's original blasting powder,
Reichen's blasting charges,
Reveley's powder,
Teutonite,

and any chlorate-mixture as before defined, which is not comprised in the first division.

Class 5.—Fulminate Class.

The term "fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion caps or any other appliances for developing detonation or which, from its extreme sensibility o explosion, and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

This class consists of two divisions :—

Division 1 comprises such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury, and preparations of these substances, such as are used in percussion caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus, or certain descriptions of phosphorus compounds, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with a sulphide (suphuret), with or without carbonaceous matter.

Division 2 comprises such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

Class 6.—Ammunition Class.

The term "ammunition" means an explosive of any of the foregoing classes when enclosed in any case or contrivance, or otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a cartridge or charge for small arms, cannon, or any other weapon, or for blasting, or to form any safety or other fuze for blasting, or for shells, or to form any tube for firing explosives, or to form a percussion cap, a detonator, a fog-signal, a shell, a torpedo, a war-rocket or other contrivance other than a firework.

The term "percussion cap" does not include a detonator.

The term "detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive of the fulminate-explosive class in such

quantity that the explosion of one capsule or case will communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

The term "safety fuze" means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction and contains an explosive in such quantity that the burning of one fuze will not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

The expression "safety cartridges" means cartridges for small arms, of which the case can be extracted from the small arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other catridges. The term also includes rifle calibre machine-gun cartridges if they are of the above description, whether they are for use with machine-guns having chambers identical with those of rifles or with machine-guns which have special chambers:—

The ammunition class has three divisions:—

The maximum gauge at which a small-arm cartridge can be accepted as "safety" is one inch.

The following are the gauges of the machine-gun cartridges which may be accepted as "safety":—

·303 inch cordite.

Martini-Henri rifle, solid case.

·45 inch Gardner, Gatling and Nordenfeldt, except Martini-Henri chambered guns ·4-inch.

Cartridges of larger gauge are not safety cartridges.

Division 1 comprises exclusively—

Safety cartridges.

Safety fuzes for blasting.

Fuzes for shells and friction tubes for guns provided there be no more than five fuzes or 25 tubes in one package and that the package be a hermetically sealed metal cylinder.

Railway fog-signals.

Percussion caps.

Division 2 comprises any ammunition as before defined which does not contain its own means of ignition, and is not included in division 1, such as—

Cartridges for small arms, which are not safety cartridges.

Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes.

Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive.

Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes (including electric fuzes which are not detonator fuzes).

Fuzes for shells.

Tubes for firing explosives.

War-rockets, which do not contain their own means of ignition.

Division 3 comprises any ammunition as before defined which contains its own means of ignition, and is not included in division 1 such as—

Detonators.

Cartridges for small arms, which are not safety cartridges,

Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes (including detonator fuzes).

Fuzes for shells.

Tubes for firing explosives, which do contain their own means of ignition.

By ammunition containing its own means of ignition is meant ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to it or forming part of it, which is adapted to explode or fire the same by friction or percussion.

Class 7.—Firework Class.

The firework class has 2 divisions.

Division 1.—Comprises "firework compositions", that is to say, any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and any "star" and any colored fire composition which is not included in division 2.

Division 2.—Comprises "manufactured fireworks", that is to say, any explosive of any of the foregoing classes and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, toy-cap or amorce, serpent, rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or any other article specially adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals or sound signals.

A substantially constructed and hermetically closed metal case containing not more than 1lb. of colored-fire composition shall be deemed to be a manufactured firework and included in this division.

The 7th (firework) class shall not include any explosive or composition which is liable to ignite spontaneously whether it forms part of a manufactured firework or not or any manufactured firework which contains its own means of ignition but shall include amorces as herein defined.

Amorces (whether in the form of toy caps or igniting tapes) must consist of dots of one or other of the undermentioned compositions enclosed between two pieces of paper or separated by a sheet of paper or cardboard, in a proportion not exceeding seventy grains of such composition to every one thousand dots.

Composition (*a*).—A mixture of chlorate of potassium and amorphous phosphorus, with or without the addition of (1) nitrate of potassium, sulphide of antimony and powdered sulphur (free from acid), or (2) chalk, rye, flour and resin (sandarak), or (3) manganese and gine; provided that the amount of amorphous phosphorus present in the mixture shall in no case exceed the proportion of ten grains in one thousand dots.

Composition (*b*).—A mixture of chlorate of potassium and ferrocyanide of lead.

PROHIBITED EXPLOSIVES.

2. The manufacture, possession or importation of the following explosives is hereby prohibited under Section 5 of the Regulation, except under a license from the Government of Mysore, but the manufacture and possession of such explosives at any place is permitted so far as is necessary, in the course of the manufacture at such place under license of the Government of Mysore, of other explosives.

List of prohibited explosives—

(1) Nitro-glycerine and all other liquid explosives.

(2) All explosives belonging to the 3rd (nitro-compound) class which are of inferior quality or have become deteriorated in any way.

(3) Fortis explosive and ammonite.

(4) All explosives belonging to the 4th (chlorate-mixture) class (except such as the Government of Mysore may hereafter notify in the Official Gazette and which have not become deteriorated in any way).

(5) All explosives belonging to the 5th (fulminate) class.

(6) All explosives belonging to the 6th (ammunition) or 7th (firework) class which contain prohibited explosives (except explosives of the 6th class containing explosives of the 5th class for the purpose only of developing detonation and except amorces).

MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION AND SALE.

(a) General Rules.

3. An explosive shall not be manufactured except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license to manufacture the explosive granted under these rules.